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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO MARY.

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

These darling flowers, sweet friend of mine,
That shed their fragrance 'round me now,
Are beautiful enough to twine
Around an angel's sinless brow!

I love them, Mary, for they breathe
A thousand cherished things to me,
Such as we dreamers love to weave,
In songs of wildest poesie.

I love them, for they are thy gift,
And hallowed by thy touch, dear friend,
And gazing on them now they lift
My thoughts where summers never end.

O, let this little bunch of flowers,
Unite our hearts in love's fond ties;
Till in those never fading bowers,
We gather flowers in Paradise.

Hartford, Conn.

FOR THE TIMES.

From Mollie's Scrap-Book.

To indulge the power of fiction and send imagination out upon the wing, is often the sport of those who delight too much in silent speculation. When we are alone we are not always busy; the labor of excogitation is too violent to last long, the ardor of enquiry will sometimes give way to idleness or satiety. He who has nothing external that can divert him must find pleasure in his own thoughts and must conceive himself what he is not; for who is pleased with what he is? He who expatiates in boundless futurity and culls from all imaginable conditions that which, for the present moment, he should most desire, amuses his desires with impossible enjoyments and confers upon his pride unattainable dominion. Few know the demands made by the imagination on those who are once its masters and its victims. Its exercise is so feverish and so exciting; the cheeks burn, the pulse beats aloud, the whole frame trembles with eagerness. The mind dances from sense to sense, unites all pleasures in all combinations and riots in delights which nature and fortune, with all their bounty, cannot bestow.

I do not think imagination an indulgence at all permitted in our present state of society; it is very well for poets and painters, it is their business, the thing of all others not to be neglected; but in the common construction of characters and circumstances, it is an illusion quite at variance with the realities on which we are to act, and among which we are to live. In a young man it unfits him for a rough career of life. The sword of action hangs idly in the unnerved hand:—we suppose he possesses talent and feeling, without them he could not possess imagination;—he starts on his forward path where as in about ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he has to make his own way. Conscious of his abilities, he will overrate, perhaps not themselves, but their influence. He will read a novel until he becomes to himself the very hero of its pages. In history, he will dwell only "on marvels wrought by single hand" 'til he deems hey say, "Go and do than likewise." Every thing is seen through an exaggerated medium. For a time you are what you create. The exhaustion of this process is not felt 'til some other species of exertion makes its demands on the already overwrought frame—the overstrained nerves begin to discover, that they have been wound to the uttermost. By degrees the reign of fancy is confirmed, she grows first imperious, and in time despotic; then fictions begin to operate as realities, false opinions fasten upon the mind, and life passes in dreams of rapture or anguish. Such are the effects of visionary schemes; when we first form them, we know them to be absurd, but we familiarize them by degrees and in time lose sight of their folly. Imagination is a pleasing power of mind, when rightly guided and controlled, but when it becomes master, 'tis injurious both to mind and body; for there is no strength left to bear life's other emotions. Imagination has often saddened the days of those upon whom it has been conferred. It is a distinguishing badge, a dangerous gift. It exaggerates, indeed, our expectations, and can often bid its possessor hope, where hope is lost to reason; but the delusive pleasure arising from these visions of imagination, resembles that of a child whose notice is attracted by a fragment of glass to which a sunbeam has given momentary splendor. He hastens to the spot with breathless impatience and finds the object of his curiosity and expectation equally vulgar and worthless. The disproportion between hope and possession, which is felt by all men, is thus doubled to those, whom nature has given the power of gilding a distant prospect by the rays of imagination.

FOR THE TIMES.

The World.

The world is a mighty pleasant delusion; only do not expect too much from it, or you will be deceived in the hour of death, of peace, prosperity and relaxation. Seek the world. Taste of it in moderation, as you would of a strong cordial, but lose not the remembrance that it turns bitter on those who imbibe of it; drink it not to excess, or it will lead to folly and death. Hope for nothing from the world in the hour of sorrow and poverty, nor in the hour of death; but rather put your trust in God and you will be safe. Hope little, even from friends; trust them not too much, it is painful to find them wanting. Neither trust too much to this world which now is; but rather in that which is to come. Flee to Christ before it is too late, and the door of repentance is shut. Look at that great word written over the portal of death, "Eternity!" go, sinner, and seek your comfort there; leave it not another day or another hour, nor "boast thyself of tomorrow, for thou knowest not what a day will bring forth."

EMMA SOPHIA MILLS.

Bridgeport, Conn.

I Don't Attend Balls—1. I don't wish to become intimate in the fashionable world, inasmuch as there is little to be gained in such circles.

2 I can put in my time more profitably.

3 I could not thereby promote the glory of God.

4 Few christians can be found in such places and I always wish to meet such wherever I go.

5. It wounds many good brethren to hear of such conformity to the world.

6. I would not like to die in the ball room and "I know not the day nor the hour therein the Son of Man cometh."

7. I do not wish to set a bad example before others.

8. Because late hours are unfriendly to good habits and progress in piety.

9. Because such scenes of dress and gatety are unfriendly to spirituality.

10. Because I could not pray for the blessing of God upon such an amusement.

11. Because the wise and good, including church officers, have taken ground against such fashionabele amusement.

12. Because I have to give an account to God for all the deeds done in the body; and I can not see how I shall be able to justify such a waste and perversion of the time of my probation on earth.

13. I cannot classify dances under any one of my covenant obligations.

Literary.

From Ballou's Pictorial.

The Dacotah's Captive.

A Tale of the Lead Mines of Iowa.

BY BEN. PERLEY POORE.

While the Spanish colonists ravaged the southern portion of North America in quest of gold, and the English planted the germ of self-governing on the eastern coast, the French were but the agents of home-merchants, who enjoyed a monopoly of the various traffics, and were sustained in the enjoyment of it by the strong arm of military power. To the trading association in particular, we owe the discovery of the Mississippi, by the son of one of the members—the intrepid La Salle. In his day lead was first discovered within the present limits of the State of Iowa, but the noted Julien Du Buque was the first that taught the Indians to collect the ore, and make an article of trade of it. He was not only a brave, but a crafty man, and after his death the savages, in compliance with his dying wish, deposited his remains upon the summit of a high cliff overlooking the "Father of Waters," securing the mouth of the mausoleum with a massive leaden door of a ton weight. They then burned his dwellings and erased every trace of civilized life around his settlements, except the orchards planted by his own hands. Vandal whites afterwards cut up the door to sell, but the name of Du Buque will ever be remembered in Iowa.

Years passed away. The white flag of France no longer waved over the Mississippi valley, and the bold frontiers man, advancing on the foremost wave of civilization, crossed the river in quest of the lead ore, game and fertile soil. One of the first settlements thus established, was formed by a party from Kentucky, led by the grandsire of the younger generation—old Joe Bates, a noble specimen of frontiersman. Seventy winters had whitened his long locks, but he was still hale and hearty, able to wield an axe with any of his sons, or to draw a bead on a rifle with that fatal accuracy of aim which had enabled him to render good service at the battle of New Orleans. Selecting a good locality on the very shore of the Mississippi, old Joe and his sons built a log cabin, surrounded by a stockade to keep off the Dacotahs. They then surrounded a "clearing" with a worm fence, deadened the standing trees by the fatal axe circle, and planted corn. When their corn was well above ground and freed from weeds, they began to "prospect" for lead ore.

Thus far they had seen no Indians, and began to flatter themselves that the "red-skin" had left the country to their peaceful possession, but the wild savages had kept a constant watch upon their movements. Perhaps, had they confined themselves to agricultural labors, the intruders might have gone unmolested, especially as the Dacotahs wished to conciliate the United States government into a profitable treaty. But when pick-axes were wielded in search of lead ore, the destruction of the pale faces was resolved upon in council.

The first object of savage vengeance was the oldest son, Frank Bates, who had built him a cabin about five hundred yards from "head quarters," despite the warnings of old Joe. Frank, however, had no fear of Indians, and lived with his wife and their babe in great happiness, until one summer's night, when he was awakened by the loud barking of his dogs. Springing from his bed, he looked through an opening in the logs, and saw to his horror, at least fifty Dacotahs, in full war custome, evidently seeking the easiest way to force an entrance into the cabin. Arousing his wife, he raised a cellar trap-door, and was about to send her down, when the child she had left in the bed began to cry.

"I cannot leave my babe," said she.

"Nay," he exclaimed, "I will take care of the boy," and almost forcing her down into the small cellar, he closed the unhinged door, over which he drew a large chest. Then, seizing his rifle and hatchet, he took the infant and ascended to the loft of the cabin, pulling up the ladder after him. A moment more, the door was forced from its hinges and the Dacotahs entered eager for their prey. But Bates did not remain to watch their movements, for lashing his boy to his shoulders, he cautiously opened a shutter in the gable of the loft, and seeing that no Indians were beneath, jumped to the ground, rifle in hand.

Ere he had traversed the little garden the air resounded with the blood-chilling tones of the war whoop, a volley of arrows rained around the fugitive. Happily only one struck him, and that in the fleshy part of the arm, so that he kept on, straining every nerve to reach the stockade around his father's cabin. But ere he had gone many paces a gigantic Indian overtook him. Turning, like a stag at bay, he faced his antagonist, knocked him down with the but of his rifle and then sped on his way. But now to his horror, he saw a large body of the Dacotahs around his father's dwelling as he approached, firing over on to the roofs of the cabins with arrows to which burning tow was attached.

He paused—but the cries of his boy aroused him to a sense of his own danger and his wife's perilous situation. Directing his steps towards the river, where he found his "dug-out" safely moored, he soon was paddling across the river to a set element where their were a large number of whites.

Day had scarcely dawned on the succeeding morning, before twenty miners, good men and true, were ready to accompany him across the river. They cared no more for Dacotahs than for prairie-dogs and acted upon the spur of the moment regardless of consequences. Crossing above his residence, young Bates led them towards his clearing, but on arriving there, nothing remained of his house but a mouldering pile of ashes. His beloved wife had evidently perished in the flames, or among the ashes and charred beams in the cellar they found some blacken bones. Just then they were joined by old Joe Bates and two of his younger sons, armed to the teeth. They were delighted to see Frank alive, for they had feared that the column of smoke that had arisen from his cabin was his monument, but now they did their best to condole with him in their rough way. He said but little, but secretly vowed to avenge his wife's death, and well did he keep his word. To have seen him, no one would have supposed that the mild-looking, slender built Frank Bates was an incarnate demon in a fight with the Dacotahs, yet within a year after his cabin was burnt, he had twenty scalps hanging at his girdle. "Vengeance" seemed his only thought—his life's desire.

For some time after this outrage, the Dacotahs kept away from the miners, but at last a party of them came prowling about, and the miners determined to have a brush with them—who was so competent to head a party as that sworn enemy of the "red skin," Frank Bates? The party engaged two Winnebagoes as guides, and then struck into the forest, following a recent trail. The third night of their journey, the wary leader insisted on standing sentry, and about midnight the clear crack of his rifle awakened every sleeper. In an instant, every man was on his feet, rifle in hand, ready to repel any lurking foe, but a low whistle from Frank announced there was no danger. Morning came, and as the party crowded around the sentinel to learn the cause of the alarm, he merely pointed to what appeared to be a huge bear; a nearer approach to the object discovered to their astonishment the grim visage of a dead Dacotah, enveloped in the skin of a gigantic bruin, who, thus disguised, had attempted to reconnoitre the position of the frontiers-men.

Frank now felt assured they were near their enemy, and followed the trail in silence, on the alert of their foe. On reaching the summit of a knoll, they saw the village before them—a collection of high, conical tents, made of dressed buffalo-skins sewed together, and ornamented with rude representations of the battle or the chase. On the out-skirts were the squaws, engaged in the laborious occupations which fall to their lot. Their infants, tightly bound to straight strips of bark, were tied to small bent-over birches, which gently danced them to sleep, and the boys of the village, with bow and arrow, were firing at the representation of a Kansas hunter. In the centre of the village, before the towering tent of the chief, sat the braves, smoking their tomahawk pipes with stoical gravity.

The white men looked at the priming of their rifles, put their sharp hunting-knives between their teeth and with a deafening yell rushed down through the frightened squaws, ere the Dacotahs could comprehend what caused the alarm. Dashing into the startled group of warriors with fierce war-whoops, they dealt destruction around them. The chief was the first slain, bravely defending himself and encouraging his warriors who nobly struggled to avenge his death, but all in vain.

Frank Bates fought like a demon, but at one time was nearly a victim to a stalwort warrior. But on glancing at his opponent, Frank recognized, in a gay red handkerchief around his head, his marriage gift to his wife. This added renewed strength to his body and increased activity to his fury as he seized his assailant with his left arm lifted him from the ground, and at the same time with nervous force thurst his knife into his heart. This decided the battle, for the surviving Dacotahs, panic struck at the sudden attack, rushed to the spot where their horses were tethered and escaped into the forest. Upwards of fifty lead warriors remained on the bloody field and others grievously wounded, but not a single white man was seriously injured.

The women and children fled to the woods, and the whites found an abundance of plander, comprising blankets, rich furs horses, dried meats and tents. But Frank Bates felt sad at heart, for the sight of this memento of his wife made him fear she had been tortured before perishing in the flames. Night came on, and feeling positive that he could not sleep, he volunteered to keep watch. It was a bright moonlight night, and as he was pacing his solitary round, planning new schemes of vengeance, he heard a light step approach from the thicket.

Frank, at first, raised his rifle to shoot down the intruder, but a secret influence led him to call out: "Who comes?"

"Are you a white man?" was the reply, in tones that produced an indescribable effect upon the stout-hearted pioneer.

"Yes, and you?"

"I am Frank Bates' wife, who was taken prisoner over on the Mississippi," and as she spoke, she advanced.

The rifle fell to the ground, and Frank stood as if under the influence of a magic spell. His hands were convulsively clenched, his hair stood erect on his head, a shiver ran through his frame, and he tottered back several paces. But not so the female, who had recognized her husband as she drew near, and now exclaimed as she threw herself into his arms:

"Frank! my own Frank! Do you not know your wife?"

Yes, it was his long-mourned bride, her features stamped with sorrow, but still retaining her early beauty. Mutual explanations followed, and when the delighted wife learned the safety of her boy, all her hardships vanished. It now appeared that when the Indians had entered Bates's house, they found a keg of whiskey which they drank freely, and then plundered everything, removing the chest in their researches. Soon two of them quarrelled for the handkerchief Bates had seen the day previous, and drawing their scalp-knives, one speedily received a mortal stab, and fell directly upon the trap door, through which his blood ran upon the hidden wife. She, believing that it came from the veins of her husband, shrieked aloud, thus betraying her place of concealment. Draging her forth, her captors bound her, then rifling the cabin, applied the torch. The body of the slain Dacotah was consumed, and over his bones Bates had mourned as for those of his wife.

That day they "packed" the plunder upon what horses the Dacotahs had left, and started for their homes, which they regained in safety. The proceeds of Frank Bates's share of the spoils enabled him to rebuild his house, but this time close to that of his father and enclosed with a high stockade. The Dacotahs, however, never returned, and in the course of time were driven to the Far West. Frank Bates is now one of the wealthiest land-holders in Iowa, a member of the State Senate, Judge of the County Court and Major General of militia. Time has dealt leniently with him and his wife, but neither forgets her captivity. Their son never passes the scene of his father's flight on that memorable night, without feeling a renewed sense of his filial obligations, and a deeper love for his boyhood's home.

To Civilize Clergymen.

John Adams was at one time called upon by some one to contribute to foreign missions, when he abruptly answered:

"I have nothing to give for that purpose, but there are here in the vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in each other's pulpit. Now, I will contribute as much and more than any one else, to civilize these six clergymen."

A very good rep[illegible]ny parsons who hold u[illegible]gn- tions the picture of [illegible]r- shing in their sins, [illegible]i- tributions in the supp[illegible] At another breath th[illegible] community by damni[illegible] cree with them in dott[illegible] ng the t's of their cre[illegible] eligious press in this co[illegible] wo years, has given stro[illegible] polluted taste for religious reading. How men of good sense and refined feeling can encourage or permit such malicious toned literature to come into their houses, we have been at a loss to discover.

It is certainly extremely injurious to children and not wholesome for old people to be daily pondering over the productions of malice and revenge. The various denominations, without exception, of which we have much knowledge, have been furnishing the world with periodicals and books, calculated to stir up the bad passions of men in a manner that finds a parallel only in the most rabid political sheets. We advise all good people everywhere to exclude such literature from their houses. As you love your children, as you love the peace and order of community, as you love your country and your God, say to the viper you cannot come in. The best way to put a stop to vicious literature is to reject it from your houses. We have discarded from our family circle several papers because of the evil tendency in the way we have mentioned. Playful innocence is better than grave corruption, so we would take "Punch" with his infinite wit, and laugh away the balance of our life, rather than sit under the frowns of bitter controversy. John Adams was no doubt treated as an infidel by many for speaking as he did, but bless the spirit which we believe prompted the expression. The wrangling of fanaticism is but the echo of hell's loudest laugh, and the truly pious will reject it as the venom of the scorpion.—*Clinton Independent.*

Common School.

From the American Journal of Education.

THE CRIMES OF CHILDREN.

To any one whose finer feelings have not been blunted by contact with the world, there is hardly any sight on earth more sad, than a company of children in a christian land, seized by constables, condemned by courts, separated from their natural homes and friends, and shut up by walls, bars, and cells, in what, despite its more euphonious titles—is the prison-house of youth.

Sad as this is, it is a still more gloomy thought, that in almost every large town, boys are found who desire the magistrate to save them from the vice and misery into which their friends are dragging them, and who find a delightful relief in renouncing home and its freedom, for the jail and its bondage, the company of parents and brothers for that of recoguized "Delinquents."

Even at our own doors, children of years, which the painters and poets in every land delight to picture as full of innocence and purity, are growing up diseased, stupid, vicious, and sometimes ignorant as heathen of any Gospel knowledge.

This state of misery is not limited to our own country. Upon both sides of the Atlantic, in lands despotic and free, Protestant and Catholic, the "Cry of the Children," is rising to heaven.

When a pestilential disease stalks through the world, it is not enough that physicians bring relief to individuals that suffer. Should all the sick be healed, our guardians of health would not have done their duty, were they to make no general observations upon the character of the epidemic, its cause, its proper treatment, and the means by which it might in future be averted. The Crimes of Children are both noxious and infectious. "Reform" is prescribed for every case, and great institutions are set apart, like hospitals, for the cure of the social disorder. But this is not enough. It is important to study the diagnosis of crime, to inquire into its extent, its character, its causes, and its cure.

Within a few years past, the press in England has sent forth many valuable works upon the Crimes of Children. For various reasons, and especially on account of the differences in our civil organization, the inferences which these works present, are not always, nor even generally, of importance in this land. American philanthropists, on the other hand, have been so much absorbed in that most important matter, the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, that prevention of crime has not received the full attention it deserves. Yet on no subject is more investigation needed; on none is the cooperation of men in every social position, so much to be desired. The officers of police, city, and country magistrates, official and voluntary visitors among the poor, teachers in week-day and sabbath-schools, physicians, clergymen, all have it in their power to advance by observation and reflection, trains of research, which, if properly pursued, may develop the laws of crime, and suggest such means of prevention as will greatly diminish the present alarming extent of Juvenile Delinquency. The subject demands of philanthropists, not merely sympathy but study.

To stimulate inquiries in regard to the Crimes of Children, let us call attention to some of those points upon which investigation is most needed.

In the first place, it is important that *the character* of juvenile delinquency should be closely scrutinized. Such tables as are printed in the Reports of many of the Reform Schools, are far from giving to the public enough information. The classification of crimes which they adopt, is often upon the official papers sent up by magistrates in different places, who do not agree in the principles upon which they pass judgment. We need fuller details than those which are contained in the simple words which are sometimes used to designate offences, "false pretenses," stubbornness,"—even a knowledge of the circumstances under which the particular crime was commmitted that led to the offender's arrest.

We need also more full statistics in reference to *the extent* of juvenile delinquency. Every one knows that this is great, but who can give the figures? Even in those parts of our country where State Reform Schools and Houses of Refuge are established, not all young criminals are brought within their pale. Many still finish their punishment in the city or the county jail. We also need such statistics as will show us the difference between city and country life, in the prevalence of crime, between Eastern and Western states, and especially such tables as will enable us to compare our country, and its democratic institutions with European states, and their fixed distinctions among classes.

These inquiries will lead very naturally to a third, the *causes* of crime among children.

We are well aware that the universal answer to this question is, that "their homes are bad." True as this is, it is not precise. We need to know more, to follow up some such train of inquiries as this: Are the parents of the child living? are they able to work? are they intemperate? are they ignorant? have they ever been in jail? is the house comfortable? the table well supplied? what sort of books are in the family? have the children who are convicted ever been to church, to subbath-school, to day-school? have they been allowed to go to the circus and the theater? where and with whom have they passed their play hours? have they ever been taught to work, or required to learn a trade? have they ever used ardent spirits? can they read and write?

The answers to such questions will soon bring us to learn what measures can be taken for *the prevention* of crime. Many instrumentalities of this kind are already efficiently at work; more can undoubtedly be contrived. In England, within a short time past, not less than twenty-five small "Homes" for poor boys, have been commenced on a plan not unlike that of De-Metz, at Mettray, and of Wichern, at Hamburg. It is important for us to ascertain whether such establishments are not far more serviceable in preventing crime, than all our large prisons. We do not conceal the fact of our own predilection for these "homes;" we desire to learn whether or not they are applicable to wants and woes of our own land.

We likewise need an investigation more thorough than has recently been made into the proper plan of managing our Reformatory Institutions. Granting that crime cannot be entirely stopped by the best preventative agencies, it is important to learn how those who have commenced the criminal career, may be arrested in its progress.

For this purpose, let direct inquiries be made into the after lives of all who have been inmates of these penal establishments for youth. Let a careful examination be instituted into the comparative results of

different courses of discipline. In a word, let the whole condition of existing houses of refuge, be brought before an enlightened and philanthropic public.

When the crimes of children, in their character, number, and causes, are fully understood; when the means of prevention are properly employed, and methods of reformation are rightly appreciated, one great portion of human misery and degradation now existing, will disappear, and one great step will have been made toward universal happiness and comfort.

To such investigations, the readers of this Journal will again be invited.

News of the Day.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamer Persia arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday the 12th.

ENGLAND.

Insurrection among the Irish Militia.

There is nothing now respecting American affairs, except that a milder tone is evinced by the press in commenting upon the Central American question.

A serious riot occurred among the militia at Nagah, Ireland, on the 6th instant, and during three succeeding days, caused by the alleged bad faith of the Goverment towards them. They had been ordered to disband and give up their clothing and arms, which they refused to do, but instead broke open the magazine and seized upon the ammunition. Afterwards they paraded the streets, discharging their muskets in the air. Assistance was telegraphed for, and one thousand troops of the line soon arrived, when, after a short struggle they succeeded in disarming the insurgents. Three of the insurgents and one regular were killed. About a dozen soldiers were wounded. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. At the latest telegraphic accounts all was quiet.

Lord Russell's motion in Parliament on the position of Italian affairs, was fixed for discussion on Monday the 14th.

There had been no further reference to American affairs, in Parliament, excepting some interrogatories concerning the bombardment of the Belize.

The spinning mills of Joseph Ainsworth at Bolton were burnt recently. They contained eight thousand spindles.

The steamer Arago arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

The Ericson arrived on the 7th and sailed on the 9th. The steamer City of Baltimore arrived on the 9th.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.—*Cotton.*—The market has improved with a moderate demand at previous rates—closing firm.

Breadstuffs.—The weather has been stormy and breadstuffs are a shade higher. The market is firm and transactions moderate. Wheat has advanced 2d—Flour has advanced 6d to 1s.

Corn.—Holders demand an advance of 1s, but prices are unchanged.

Money Market.—Consols closed at 95¾ a 95¾ for money, & 95¾ a 96 for account. American stocks are firm with an upward tendency.

Later from California and Nicaragua.

Inauguration of Pres't Walker.

SAN FRANCISCO STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The steamer Granada arrived last night from Aspinwall via San Juan, bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th inst., and Greytown dates of the 21st.

The steamer Illinois takes forward to New York $1,640,000 in specie.

The Isthmus was quiet, but Aspinwall was sickly.

Gen. Walker was inaugurated President of Nicaragua on the 12th inst. Ex-President Rivas still holds possession of Leon. It is reported that many of the natives consider the new government a usurpation, and have declared against it. Among the deserters from Walker are Col. Mender and Gen. Chillon. There was much sickness among his troops, and frequent desertions occurred.

At San Francisco there was no abatement of the excitement touching the revolution. The Vigilance Committee were still in session. Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, had been arrested for stabbing one of the Committee police while making an arrest. The Committee were firmly established. The Government still remained at Sacramento.

All the arms collected by the law and order men have been seized by the committee. Mr. Durkee, a member of the committee, had been arrested, charged with piracy and seizing arms belonging to the State from a schooner.

The accounts from the mines are encouraging, and the agricultural prospects cheering.

The conduct of Mr. Herbert excited considerable indignation.

From Oregon there is intelligence that the skirmishes with the Indians continue.

Col. Wright had not been killed, as reported.

Col. Buchanan had a fight at Big Meadows with the Indians, in which forty Indians and ten whites were killed.

Arrival of the Illinois at N. York.

...from California.

...27.—The steamer Il... on the 19th instant, ...y.

...Francisco indicate ...re apparently d...ter... ...istance to the Vigi...

...eve...t of the week ...s. R. Hopkins, by ...e justice of the Su... ...ns, it appears, had ...l of Dr. Ashe, Navy ...e of arresting Ma... ...onveying munitions ...he use of the State ...terfered to protect ...of an armed party. ...istance, and attacked ...street, whereupon a ...hich Terry stabbed ...ie knife.

...e soon reached the com... ...d a general alarm, and ...minutes a regiment of ...panies of cavalry and five ...in motion. Meantime, ... party had taken refuge in ..., well guarded and fortified. The building was invested on all sides by troops, and the inmates ordered to surrender, which order they obeyed without hesitation. Maloney and Terry were conveyed to the quarters of the committee.

At the same time, five armories of the State troops were invested and all forced to surrender to the committee. One hundred of the State troops were taken prisoners, but subsequently released on parole.

On the same day of the collision, two vessels freighted with arms for the State authorities were seized in the bay by armed vessels belonging to the Vigilance Committee; and subsequently, J. L. Durkee, the captain of one of those vessels, was arrested by the Federal authorities and held in the sum of $25,000 to answer a charge of piracy. The committee disclaim all intention of opposing the legal authorities of the United States.

The latest accounts state that Terry was still a prisoner, and Hopkins alive.

There was much dissatisfaction in San Francisco relative to the bill before Congress for quashing the land titles in California.

Southern Trade—Baltimore and New York.

We feel it to be our duty, as Southerners in principle and interest, to ask of Southern merchants serious reflection as to their duty in purchasing their goods—whether events now constantly transpiring do not require that their mercantile transactions, and indeed all business engagements, with New York and Boston, should cease and be transferred to Baltimore, or even Philadelphia? To our mind, the answer to this question is full of significance and a wise determination, as to it, of very great practical importance.

This subject, with weighty considerations, supporting the idea of making such a transfer of Southern trade, has often been presented even with the endorsement of Southern Commercial Conventions, and while we have reason to know that it has, in a measure, been diverted from a city which is the fountain head of abolitionism, free-soilism, black-guardism and rowdyism, we shall not be content until the work is thoroughly done—unless, indeed, the character of the people of New York is materially modified—modified so that the rights of the South will be respected—the equalizing effect of the constitution be recognized, and the sovereignty of that instrument over any higher law in matters of State, fully applied.

The New York *Sun*, only a few days ago, informed Southern men that their trade was not wanted. It evidently speaks by the card when saying that—

"Fortunately for the right in this instance, many northern merchants have found out and others are finding by bitter experience that very little of this same southern trade, now held upon a bribe for political influence, is worth the having. So many bad debts are made, collections are so difficult and so expensive, and southern merchants are proverbially so devoid of that punctuality which is the life of business, that in the long run the profit to the northern merchant is exhausted before he gets the principal back. A large number of New York houses of standing, already refuse absolutely to deal with southern merchants except for cash—no matter what their position or personal wealth may be."

Such a declaration of insult and of outrage upon truth should be sufficient to indicate the proper course to be pursued, and we do trust that the merchants and tradesmen of Virginia, at least, will resent it by a total suspension of business transactions with New York. That Baltimore can, and would be glad to supply the trade demands of the Southern States, and on terms equally advantageous with those New York offers, is a fact beyond all question, and it will be well if our people should heed the voice of wisdom now, in this particular. The State of Maryland is identified in opinion, interest and feeling, in a vital respect, with Virginia and every Southern State, and this community of interest would go far, if such action as we have insinuated should be generally adopted—not to buy the principles of northern fanatics, for that is an article entirely unmarketable—but to build up a conservative sentiment, to foster a love for the Union, to intimidate fanaticism, and to re-kindle a spirit of veneration for, and acquiescence in, the amendments of the Federal Constitution.

Norfolk Transcript.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN IN MISSOURI.—A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman thus describes the famous Iron Mountain in Missouri:

Iron Mountain is situated in St. Francis county. The land on which it lies was a grant to Joseph Pratt, by the Spanish government, when this portion of the Southwest was in possession of that government, which grant was confirmed by the Congress of the United States in 1836; but on account of the difficulty of transportation, and of the impression that the ore could not be smelted, this inexhaustible supply was permitted to remain unproductive until 1845 when the Iron Mountain Company was formed, and proceeded to the erection of furnaces. The mountain is a flattened, conical-shaped hill, with an average elevation above the surrounding valleys of two hundred and twenty-eight feet, the base of which covers an area of about five hundred acres. The ore is the specular iron ore, and is remarkably pure; its average yield in the furnace being fifty-six per cent., from surface indications, and from all explorations made, the whole Iron Mountain seems to be made of iron ore. Almost the entire surface of the mountain is covered with iron ore, the particles increasing in size as you ascend towards the top, until upon its summit are found disconnected masses, many tons in weight, and often six or eight feet in diameter. To what depth the iron ore extends below the base of the mountain has never yet been ascertained. An Artesion well was attempted to be bored by the company at the base of the mountain, and after attaining to the depth of 180 feet, most of the way through iron ore, the work was abandoned. When the boring ceased, the auger rested in a solid mass of ore, so you see that there is some ore under the ground, as well as above it.

THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.—This noble vessel, which arrived at Washington on Tuesday last,—the trip being made in order that the representatives of the nation might see her huge proportions as well as to test her machinery—is described to us by a friend as far surpassing his anticipations in all respects. He described the "Vanderbilt" as a magnificent vessel, constructed with every regard to safety, comfort, strength, speed, and even palacial elegance, being 235 feet long, 46 feet broad, and 32 feet 6 inches deep; registered tonnage is 3,900, though the actual measurement is 5,100 tons. She has two overhead beam engines of 2,500 horse power each; cylinders 90 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke; wheels 41 feet in diameter and 10 feet bucket; dip at load line 8 feet 6 inches; four boilers 20 feet long and weighing 60 tons each; presenting a boiler surface of 20,000 superficial feet; 32 furnaces. The estimated accommodation of passengers is five hundred. The cost of this leviathan is $800,000, the machinery alone costing $200,000. She is commanded by Capt. E. Lefevre, formerly of the Ariel.—*Norfolk Transcript.*

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress have agreed upon a day to adjourn, and that day is the 18th of August, which is just twenty-four days off from to-day—affording abundant time if the members are so disposed, to finish all the business before them. Though it seems the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means in the Lower House thinks differently, and probably ther will be a proposition from that body to extend the time, which, it is thought the Senate will not agree to unless under very pressing circumstances.

We look forward to the adjournment of the present session of Congress as a period of relief to the county, which has been kept in excitement and hot water the greater part of its session. When the authors of this goodly work have gone home and become quiet, it is most likely we shall hear no more about a dissolution of the Union. The people will forget that they ever heard any allusion to so insane a suggestion, and resolve, no matter who they elect for President, that we shall remain one people, united in a common bond of brotherhood, under the same Constitution which has heretofore secured to the confederacy equal rights and perfect freedom.—*Norfolk Herald*

A COSTLY HABIT.—The habit of writing one's name on the back of bank notes is a very foolish one. A gentleman writes to the Hartford *Courant* that about a year ago, while engaged in counting over money, he carelessly put his name on the back of a $20 bill. A son of Erin came into his office a few days since with the $20 bill, and said he had come from East Hartford to get gold from the endorser. The gentleman looked in the Bank Note Reporter and found that the Bank had suspended payment, and he was obliged to give the man a good bill for it.

☞ Both Houses of Congress adopted a resolution to close the present session on the 18th of August.

Five Days Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIANA.

QUEBEC, July 28.—The steamer Indiana has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 16th.

Cotton was dull at unchanged rates. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to exporters and speculators.

Breadstuffs were firm. Wheat has advanced 2s. on good qualities. Corn firm.

Pork advancing.

Consols 95¾a95½.

Lord John Russell's motion in Parliament, inquiring into the state of Italy was negative.

Honduras had memoralized the European powers to guarantee the right of transit accross its territory.

ARRINAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, July 28.—The steamer Arabsa has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 19th.

Cotton was unchanged. Sales of the week 38,000 bales.

Breadstuffs higher.

Consols 95½a95¾.

The America and Atlantic had arrived out.

American matters were reported as progressing favorably.

A revolution was raging throughout Spain. In Madrid the fighting had lasted for two days.

Many failures had occurred at Manchester.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The proceedings of the Senate are unimportant. The House amended the Army Appropriation Bill—that the military forces be withdrawn from Kansas until further Congressional action, and that the militia be disbanded, and the arms reclaimed, &c.

Gov. Shannon has been removed and J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed in his place.

FROM KANSAS.

ROCK ISLAND, July 27.—Stringfellow issued a handbill on the 8th, calling on Missourians to go into Kansas before August, to vote in November under Toombs' bill.

Gen. Smith says if Lane comes into the Territory he will resist him at any cost.

Six hundred Missourians were at St. Josophs, to intercept Lanes party.

Ninety Chicagoians and 30 Massachusetts men were expected to join Lane at Nebraska city.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The Herald of Thursday contains an article on the subject of the health of that city, from which we make the following extract: "However it may be asserted by interested parties that the health of the city never was better at this season than now, the contrary is the fact. The bills of mortality for the last week show a large increase of deaths from that of the previous week—nearly fifty per cent. Sudden deaths have occurred, followed by a rapid discoloration and decomposition, and the yellow fever is in the bay. The report of the Board of Health states that vessels having cases on board have been ordered to Gravesend to unlade; eight more from Southern ports have been compelled to undergo ventilation and cleansing before they can come up to the city, and the steamers from Havana are under surveillance. Be the disorder contagious or not, it is very certain its progress is aided by hot weather, uncleanliness and bad air; and at present we have all of these."

After specifying different parts of the city where intolerable nuisances are said to exist, and enumerating the abundant means provided at the public expense for their removal, and also for keeping the city in a clear and whole-condition—which are neglected to be applied because those appointed to apply them have their political interests to attend to—the article concludes with the following.

"Whether the yellow fever in itself be contagious or not, it is certainly propagated by impure air and unhealthy exhalations. We have witnessed its ravages under these conditions elsewhere with dismay, and have seen our Southern cities depopulated with no hotter weather than we now endure. New York, in its present filthy state, would give contagion wings and spread it in every direction. Its commerce and business would suffer to the extent of millions, and industry would be paralized. All this, too, because our authorities neglected their duties. Of what earthly use is our municipal organization, when its most sacred duties are thus wickedly neglected?—What advantage is it that John Jones should be Mayor, or Bill Jones an Alderman, or John Smith Recorder, if it is at the expense of thousands of valuable lives? Who cares about the views of this or that politician, if we are to get them at the loss of health and the destruction of property? It is time that something was done, and that our public servants should be held to the extreme of responsibility for this shameful disregard of that confiding public who feeds and clothes them, and receives no protection, no care, no justice in return."

☞ The Senate has passed a bill for the prepayment of postage on all printed matter.

STARTLING INCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The Kanawha Republican narrates the following:

"On the 16th inst., two gentlemen were endeavoring to cross the Kanawha river, in a skiff, about one mile above the Kanawha Falls. Being strangers, and not knowing the character of the river, they did not have oars, and were only provided with an ordinary pole.—They soon reached deep water, where bottom could not be obtained, and rapidly drifted towards the Falls, and apparently to eternity, as no human being or animal, has ever been known to go over the Falls and escape with life. The men, despairing, sat down in the skiff, and as they approached the brink of the cataract, the boat took, fortunately a course with her bow down stream, and descended the first fall in safety; the second pitch she plundged under the water in the boiling whirlpool, which is at the foot

One of the gentlemen, named J. R. F. Mosely, of Amherst county, together with his favorite dog "Taylor," (also in the skiff with them,) came to the surface about fifty yards below, and saved themselves by clinging to the skiff, which had turned bottom upwards, from which they were taken some distance below.

The other, James T. Christian, of Appomattox county, did not make his appearance above the water for the distance of a hundred yards, where he was rescued in the last struggles of life by two young men, Hiram Johnson and Franklin Simms, who went to his relief in a skiff, which Mr. Henry Rigg had hurriedly got ready for the purpose at the time of their descent over the Falls. This is a feat hitherto unknown in the navigation of the Kanawha.

Accident on the Railroad

About 36 minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday noon, while the Express train, coming South, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was running between Halifax and Enfield, a cow suddenly jumped on across the track, too near to admit of the train being taken up, although the brake-men were at their posts and promptly responded to the first sound of the whistle. It was a low embankment, some four feet high. Six cars were thrown of the track, including two first class and one second-class passenger car, all of which were turned bottom upwards, with the exception of the second-class car, and it was left ten yards from the road, standing perfectly upright, as though still on the track.

The persons injured were an old gentleman, a citizen of Halifax, who got pretty severely but not dangerously hurt; a gentleman from New Orleans, very considerably bruised, but not dangerously hurt; a negro woman, a nurse, slightly wounded, and a brakeman, also slightly hurt.

The damage to the cars we have not heard accurately estimated. It is not very heavy, as the passenger coaches escaped in great measure. The baggage and mail cars sustained the principal damage.—*Will. Journal.*

Later from Kansas.—ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Advices from Kansas state that Col. Lane, the free-soil leader, crossed Missouri into that territory on Monday last, with 500 men, armed with Sharp's rifles, revolvers and bowie knives. Lane is reported as having said that he would force his way up the Missouri.

Another regiment of U. S. troops, under Gen. Harney, Col. Baker and Capt. Pleasant, have arrived at Leavenworth.—They report that a party of Cheyennes attacked the guard-house at Fort Kearney, rescued the Indian prisoners with a loss of three killed, and made good their retreat.

ARRIVED HOME.—Rev. John E. Edwards, minister of the Centinary Methodist church in this city, reached his home in excellent health, on Thursday, after an absence of several months on a tour through Europe.—*Rich. Whig.*

HIGH PRICE FOR NEGROES.—There has been a greater demand for negroes in Richmond during the months of May, June and July than was ever known before and they have commanded better prices during that time. This latter is an unusual thing, as the summer months are generally the dullest in the year for that description of property. Prime field hands (women) will now bring from $1000 to $1100, and men from $1250 to $1,500. Not long since a likely negro girl sold in this city at private sale for $1700. A large number of negroes are bought on speculation, and probably there are not less that $2,000,000 in town now invested in such property.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Greensboro' Stage Line.

We are pleased to learn that the daily line of stages between this town and Greensboro' is receiving a liberal custom. It certainly deserves the patronage of the travelling public, for it is one of the best conducted lines in this section of country. Mr. Jas. Nolly, one of the proprietors, and an experienced hand at staging, informs us that every effort on his part will be used both for comfort and convenience of passengers and to render his line meritorious. Persons coming up the railroad, on their way west, and having business at Yanceyville, Leakesville, Madison or Germanton will find this route to be a great convenience, as it passes directly through those places.—*Danville Republican.*

Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Special Committee in Congress, on the Pacific Railroad, have agreed on a bill, eleven of the Committee concurring in the report. The bill provides for the construction of three roads—one to be built north of the forty-fourth degree of north latitude, by the North Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; one between the thirtyeighth and forty-fiourth parallels, to be constructed by an association of all the railroads now chartered and running westward through Iowa and Missouri, the junction to be formed near Fort Kearney, and the single trunk to run to the navigable waters of the Pacific, in California: and the Southern Road is awarded to the Southern Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—a new company, associated with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company in California, the Texas Western Railroad Company, and Vicksburg and Shrevesport Company. This last line runs from the Mississippi, at some point south of thirty-eighth degree, to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego. It is to receive a grant of forty sections of public lands to the mile west of Texas until it reaches the California lime, and then ten sections to the mile to San Francisco. No grant is made to that portion of the road east of the western boundary of Texas. The Northern Road is to receive forty sections of land to the mile, *from terminus to terminus*, a distance of seventeen hundred miles. The middle road is to receive thirty sections a mile until it reaches California, and then ten sections to its western terminus.

The provisions for carrying the mails are very liberal. There are also provisions for constructing a line of telegraph along each road. Such are the main features of this gigantic scheme to waste the public lands for the benefit of scoundrelly speculators, and by depleting the federal treasury to create a seeming necessity for a continuance of the present most onerous tariff, and thus to plunder the cotton States of the South.

But we desire to call attention to the marked distinctions made by the bill in its appropriations of the public lands to the different roads which it embraces. To the Northern road a grant is made of forty sections of land to the mile throughout its whole length of seventeen hundred miles; a donation of sixty-eight thousand sections or of forty-three millions five hundred and twenty thousand acres. This land will be worth, at the customary price of only one and a fourth dollars per acre, fifty-four millions four hundred thousand dollars. The Southern road forty sections of land to the mile are to be donated for a distance of about four hundred and thirty miles—making in all a donation of only eleven millions seven hundred and twelve acres, or fourteen millions six hundred and forty thousand dollars, at a dollar and a quarter per acre. Nearly five times as much of the public domain is to be given to the Northern as to the Southern road.

If the public lands are to be wasted and given to cormorant speculators; if the federal treasury is to be robbed; if the general government is again to embark in the most stupendous schemes of internal improvement, why, in the name of common sense and common justice, let the share of the South be at least equal to that of the North; let the general government be impartial in the distribution of its favors. The South has paid more than an equal share of blood in the acquisition of the public lands, and has paid fully two-thirds of the treasure. Her share should, therefore, be at least equal with that of the North. But no; a dominant Northern majority in Congress will not agree to equal and just terms of division. The North would grasp all. The only wonder with us is that any provision at all has been made in the proposed scheme for a road south of the forty-fourth parallel.—*Columbia Times.*

From the Spirit of the Age.

Improvements

One of the most important improvements lately made in North Carolina, is that of the Beaufort and Hyde Steam Boat Company. They have recently built a steamer of 300 tons burthen, at a cost of near thirty thousand dollars, to ply between the town of Washington and Hyde county. She bears the very appropriate name of Pamlico, in honor of the beautiful river and sound of the same name, upon which she rides. She is said to be the finest finished and most tasty steamer in the State.

The principal objet of the company as far as I can understand, is to improve this portion of the State. Hyde county, it is well known, is by far, the best grain growing county in North Carolina. The soil is six feet deep, and after having been, cultivated a hundred years without the application of one grain of manure, is just as good, and will bear equally as well as that just cleared off. It is a matter of no small magnitude to throw open to public benefit such a garden spot.

The Post Office Department has ordered that a contract be made with Wm. E. Demill, the Agent of the Company, for carrying the United States mail.

The City of Galveston.

Galveston, the "city of cottages," is a charming place. Open to the winds on every side, with wide streets and sandy soil, and soft and balmy climate, it is eligibly located for a great and flourishing mart. Orange and lemon trees are found in almost every garden. They grow luxuriantly, and were laden with fruit when I was there in December last. The Oleander is the common ornamental shrub in the town. It flourishes even along the sidewalks. The Plantain, too, with its clustering fruit, is successfully cultivated. What the temperature may be in summer I know not; but a visitor in winter would conclude that the good people had the productions of the tropics, without the accompanying fervor of a tropical climate. It is well nigh impossible to conceive of a finer beach than the one around Galveston. An evening ride on these surf beaten sands is a delightful recreation. The beautiful and the sublime—nature and art—the works of God and the inventions of men, combine in ponoramic order. The Island, with its human habitations, the Gulf, with its everheaving waters, the steamship, bannered with smoke, proudly defying wind and wave, the sea birds with tireless wing fanning the air, or descending to ride upon the billows, the voices merry of the gay and glad, as they gather shells upon the shore, mingling with the everlasting roar of the tide in its ebb and its flow, constitute a scene where one may well pause to think and feel, to admire and adore. Galveston cannot be a sickly place, unless it be by the criminal carelessness of the city authorities, or the bad habits of the people. Yellow fever certainly cannot originate there, and if it prevail at all, it must be by importation. When Texas shall count her citizens by the million, and communication with the interior by railroads shall be opened, this city on the Gulf of Mexico will become an emporium of wealth and commerce.

Bishop Pierce's Letters.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Thursday evening says:

There is less buoyancy of feeling to-day, the banks having discounted less liberally for their customers, but loans on call are easily obtained at 7 per cent., and there is no falling off in the amount of floating capital offered.

Foreign Exchange is lower; bankers finding that there are few buyers of Exchange besides themselves, are just convinced of the folly of putting up the rate for their own loss. We quote: London 109¼@109¾; Paris 5.17½@5.15.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION:—Lockesville, the highest point of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation open, is within 11 miles of the Egypt Coal Mines. An intelligent correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, over the signature of "B." gives a well-written description of the first trip of the Brothers to that point. He speaks encouragingly of the apparent permanency of the work, where the locks and dams have been packed with stone. Where the packing has been done with sand or clay, the appearance of things is not so satisfactory; but the defect is being remedied by the rapid substitution of stone packing.—*Wil. Journal.*

MAKING A NEEDLE.—Needles are made of steel wire. The wire is first cut by shears from coils into the length of the needles to be made. After a batch of such bits of wire are cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace, then taken out and rolled backward and forward on a table until they are straight. They are now to be ground. The needle pointer takes up two dozen or so of the wires, and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone; first one end and then the other. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles an hour. Next comes the punching of the eyes; and a boy does it so fast the eye can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen perhaps, of these twin needles.

A woman, with a little anvil before her files between the heads and separates them. They are now complete needles, but are rough and rusty, and they easily bend. The hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread, to the number of forty or fifty thousand.—Emery dust is strewed over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap daubed by spoonfuls over the cloth; the cloth is then rolled hard up, and, with several others of the same kind, thrown into a wash-pot, to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough; but after rinsing in clean hot water, and tossing in saw dust, they look as bright as can be, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale.—*Scientific American.*

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

☞ We hope our patrons will excuse the appearance of this and last week's issues of the *Times*—for, we assure you, the *mean print* was owing to unusual ill-luck with our rollers.

THE CANVASS.—Gov. Bragg was joined at this place on last Monday by Mr. Gilmer for a tour in the 6th District, which will last up to Thursday next, the day of the election. Notwithstanding their Eastern tour lasted about two months, they looked better, we believe, than when it commenced.

The Candidates for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

At Yadkinville,	July	30
" Statesville,	"	31
" Taylorsville,	August	1
" Lenoir.	"	2
" Boone,	"	4
" Wilkesboro',	"	5
Jefferson,	"	7

DEATH BY STAGE ACCIDENT.—We learn by the Salem *Press*, that a stage coach, laden with twenty three passengers (including grown persons and children) when near Salem, was upset, killing a Mr. Urghart from Southampton, Va., and seriously injured a number of others. A son of Mr. Brown, of Fayetteville, had two ribs and his collar bone broken. The Salem Press says:

"As soon as the report of the accident reached town a large number of our citizens promptly repaired to the spot, among them some of our physicians, and rendered all possible assistance. The sufferers were conveyed to town in private conveyances and on litters, and well cared for. No serious accident of any kind, within our recollection, ever before occurred on any of the stage lines running into this place; and in this case, we learn, no blame is attached to the driver."

STABBED.—On last Monday night, Mr. W. C. Manahan, Manager of Crescent City Circus, was stabbed between the ninth and tenth ribs, just about the region of the spleen. The affair transpired in the street while the company were exhibiting in this place. It being quite dark, the person that inflicted the wound made his escape; but strong suspicions rest upon a man in the neighborhood. Although we refrain from any comment, we hope he may be arrested and a lawful hearing had, so that the innocent may be free from censure, and the guilty meet the merited reward. Mr. Manahan is confined to his bed from the wound, but it is thought that he will recover.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are indebted to a friend for a Catalogue of this Institution, from which we learn that the College is in a very flourishing condition, and is doing much for the elevation of Female Education. This College is located at Asheville, amid the beautiful mountain scenery of Western North Carolina, which adds much to the attractiveness of the school.

MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA 1856. We are indebted to Hon. D. S. Reid of this State, for a copy of this map and other documents. The Map is very large, and seems to be very accurately drawn. It is of much service during the present Central American excitement.

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.—The late Whig Convention of Virginia recommended the holding of a National Convention in the city of Baltimore, on the third Wednesday in September next. Acting upon the recommendation, other States are holding conventions for the purpose of appointing delegates. The object seems to be, to re-organize and re-vive the old Whig party of the Union.

M. W. C. Your favor has been received, forwhich accept of many thanks. The communication will appear next week. We are glad to learn that your county is taking so much interest in the cause of Common School education. In reference to the new subscribers, all is right. We would be pleased to hear from you again.

False Report.

We understand that by some means a report is in circulation West of this, to the disparagement of the health of our town. And some young ladies have been persuaded into other schools on account of the report. Upon whose authority the report was circulated, we do not know, but we *do know*, it is false. There is not a single case of sickness in Greensboro, to the best of our knowledge; and there is no place more exempt from local causes of disease.

Edgeworth.

The exercises of this institution commences Friday. We understand that all the arrangements are ample for the accommodation of the young Ladies, and the Faculty is full and competent. We understand that the number will be limited, and those wishing to enter, had better make early application.

Greensboro High School.

We neglected to mention last week that Mr. Campbell had commenced the Fall Session of the High School. We are glad to see the school once more in operation, and as Mr. Campbell comes with a very high recommendation, we hope he will meet with much success.

INDIAN BATTLE.—A sanguinary battle had occurred at the crossing of the Arkansas river, on the Santa Fe road, between the confederate Sacs and Foxes and the Comanche Indians, resulting in a complete rout of the latter. The loss of the Comanches was 21, whilst the Sacs and Foxes lost but two.

SANTA ANNA is on hand again. Instead of settling the Walker difficulty, as was rumored, he is bidding for the Presidency of Mexico. It is said a conspiracy is afoot to give him once more the reins of this fluctuating Republic. His would be an interesting biography, if a competent person would undertake the task.

STATE ELECTIONS.—Elections will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Iowa, on the first Monday in August; in North Carolina and Tennessee on the first Thursday in do.; in Georgia and Florida on the first Monday in October; and in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on the second Tuesday in do. On Tuesday after the first Monday of November, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Michigan. The Presidential election is held in all the States on the same day in November.

HOT AND DRY.—We have not experienced more suffocating heat this Summer. The consequence is water is very scarce in our town, nearly all the public pumps having failed. In the present emergency, as there is no sign of rain, we hope *no one* will think of drawing water from the pumps for the purpose of watering horses, cows, &c. The experiment of hauling drinking water from the country was tried last summer to our individual satisfaction. We, therefore, repeat the hope that as little demand be made as possible on the public pumps.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—We are truly glad to learn that both houses of Congress have decided to adjourn on the 18th of August. We are inclined to believe that the country would have been better off had they adjourned long since. It is far from us to speak lightly or disrespectfully of our rulers or public officers; for a large number, if not a large majority, are patriots, firm and true. But we are sorry to see such an inclination among some for quarreling, caning and dueling. For such a code to be called the "code of honor" is a disgrace to the public sentiment of the country. But Congress will adjourn and may peace follow.

MASS MEETINGS.—A very large Mass Meeting is to be held to-morrow and next day on the Old Battle Field of Guilford. Another on Monday next in Salisbury; and at High Point on next day. We understand that the most distinguished speakers of the State are expected at each of these meetings. The public generally without distinction of parties; and *ladies particular* are invited to attend.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN POLITICS.—In Galoa, Illinois, a Fremont paper has just appeared in the Swedish language. There are now 100,000 Swedes in the Northwest, and this is their first political paper.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.—The Montreal Post says:

"As sure as the destiny of Canada points to an issue, so sure, if Canada remains united, will that issue be independence. It may be a question involving subordinary to England for a time, but the direct tendency of that country's legislation is to train us for independent self government. We are at present too few in population, but its rapid increase will soon obviate that difficulty. We may be divided, but only on social and local questions. We may fall out by the way, but let no stranger intermeddle with our quarrels; our fortune is in our own hands—we may make or mar it, just as prudence or folly may influence us; but let no fanatical speculation, no political stratagem, divide our unity of effort."

Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

☞ What has become of the Massachusetts Teacher? We have not seen it for some time.

THE OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION:—The extracts we make from this Journal is ample testimony of its worth. It comes to us regularly every month, and having formed quite an attachment, we would be loathe to seperate. Only $1 a year.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for July is received, and keeps pace with the previous numbers of the present year. The publishers, Messrs Macfarlane, Fergusson, & Co., are determined to make the Messenger merit a liberal patronage. This number presents a full page of choice contents, that would charm the reader, even on one of these hot summer days.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—The July number of this Review has been placed on our table by a friend. We have taken more than usual interest in its perusal, and can prounounce it, *a most able periodical*. It is published by STEVENSON & EVANS, for the Methodist E. Church, South; Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., Editor, Washington, D. C. Communications relating to the *business* of the Quarterly, should be directed to L. M. Lee, D. D., Richmond, Va. Terms, $2 a year.

THE QUARTERLY LAW JOURNAL:—The third no. of this Journal has been received, and it has the appearance of being far superior to the former From the following contents, those interested in Law will see its value.

"The Law of Limitation in North Carolina; Notes of English Cases; Constitutionality of Act, March 31st, 1853; What is Literary Piracy? What will authorize Remittances by Mail; False imprisonment; Construction of Agency Act; Power of Court to Re-Hear; Attestation of Will.—Evidence; Book Notices; Revisors' Reports; Index to Grattan's Reports."

The Journal is published Quarterly, by J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va; and Edited by A. B. Guigon, of the Richmond Bar, Terms $5 a year.

DEATH FROM VIRUS.—Dr. Vick, of Sussex, while conducting a post mortem examination, a few days since, upon the body of a colored woman, accidentally cut his hand. A portion of the virus from the body entered the wound and communicating with his blood, caused his death in a short time afterwards.

THE OLDEST BOOK.—A gentleman in Alabama owns a manuscript Bible, which is said to be the oldest book in the United States. It was written a thousad years ago.

The late Railway Disaster.—PHILADELPHIA July 25.—The jury to investigate the causes of the recent calamity on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, have rendered a verdict that the disastor was caused by the criminal negligence of the conductor of the excursion train, and the defective rules of the company.

N. C. WHEAT:—The first cargo of new N. Carolina wheat, raised by J. S. Skinner, Esq., was sold in New York, on Friday, at $1,80 per bushel. This is considered a good price.

☞ $1,100,000 in specie was taken out by the Africa which sailed from New York on Wednesday.

A Fight took place in a ball room in New Orleans, last week, occasioned by a gentleman insulting a lady who refused to dance with him.—One gentleman was killed and several others seriously wounded.

☞ The New Brunswick Legislature has repealed the Liquor Law.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate considered and finally passed the Guano Island bill. It extends American jurisdiction over the newly discovered island.

VERDICT IN THE HERBERT CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun furnishes the following under date of July 25;

The jury in the Herbert case retired at 8 o'clock. Intense excitement prevailed, and crowds thronged the City Hall. At a quarter past 9 the jury returned, the court still in session; counsel convened quickly, and the prisoner sent for. The clerk then called the jury.

Francis B. Lord, foreman, announced the verdict of "Not Guilty."

The announcement of the verdict was followed by great applause, which, however, was soon checked by the court. Herbert was for a moment apparently overpowered, but soon regained his self-possession and received hearty congratulations from numerous friends. The court then adjournad till to-morrow.

During the debate this afternoon in court angry words passed between Daniel Ratcliffe, Esq., and Walter Lenox, Esq., who was there as a spectator.

It is said Lenox gave the lie, and Ratcliffe was about to resent it, when his arm was caught, and friends interposed. Subsequently, grounds for believing a challenge had or was about to pass between them, Ratcliffe was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $3,000. It is predicted that the affair will not end here.

A lady in Baltimore, recently, while getting out of an omnibus, caught her foot in a loop of a new style of hoop arrangement, and, falling forward, severed the bridge of her nose, and otherwise injured herself very seriously.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Roanoke Democrat, Halifax, N. C., of Wednesday last says: "Mr. Samuel Kater, of this county, lost his little son last Wednesday, by lightning, and strange to say he was sitting between two persons in the door of a house, with his little hand in the lap of a lady, and resting himself on a young man. The child was killed instantly without a perceptible scar. The young man was thrown senseless, but recovered, receiving a burn down his back to his knees; thence the lightning penetrated the floor. The young lady received no hurt."

The Albany *Times* states that a pistol has been invented in that city which will fire ninety times per minute, carrying a ball forty yards farther than any pistol now in use, and that it is also much lighter and in every respect superior to Colt's celebrated pistols.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 18th instant amounted to $1,083,679. The importations for the quarter ending June 30 amounted to $11,643,329. The value of goods entered for Canada amounted to $3,332,396.

PENALTY FOR CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—At Concord, N. H., last wesk, a man named Andrew Norton, who, while in an intoxicated state, beat his horse in a barbarous manner, was punished therefor by a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

HONORARY TITLE DECLINED.—Rev. James B. Taylor, of Richmond city, who was honored at the recent commencement of Columbian College with D. D., declines accepting the mark of ministerial distinction from conscientious motives.

Burlingame Arrested and held to Bail.—WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Burlingame was arrested here this morning and held to bail in the sum of $5.000 with Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, as his security, not to fight a duel in the District of Columbia nor leave for that purpose.

Mr. Herbert Acquitted.—WASHINGTON, July 25.—The jury in the Herbert case, after an absence of forty-five minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Herbert was released.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ We are authorized to announce RALPH GORREL ESQR., as a candidate for a seat in the Senate in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 5, 1856.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. S. SHERWOOD, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 28, 1856.

☞ We are authorized to annneunce GEO. ALBRIGHT, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 10.

☞ We are authorized to announce LEVI M. SCOTT, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 18.

☞ We are authorized to announce Colonel ABRAM KLAPP, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 1856.

☞ The voters of Guilford are hereby respectfully informed, that E. W. OGBURN is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, for said county.

July 7.

☞ We are authorized to announce Colonel JOSEPH A. HOUSTON, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff for the County of Guilford.

June 3.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST.

DAY OF THE MONTH.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	
Friday,	1	5	6	6	54
Saturday,	2	5	6	6	54
Sunday,	3	5	7	6	53
Monday,	4	5	8	6	52
Tuesday,	5	5	9	6	51
Wednesday,	6	5	10	6	50
Thursday,	7	5	11	6	49

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
First Quarter,	8	6	54 P. M.
Full,	16	12	28 A. M.
Last Quarter,	22	3	42 P. M.
New Moon	30	5	51 A. M.

GREENSBORO MARKET, JULY 30.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	12 a	13	HIDES—		
BEEF,	4 a	5	Green,	a	5
BEESWAX	a	20	Dried,	a	10
BUTTER,	12 a	15	HAY,	50 a	60
COFFEE,	a	16	LARD,	12 a	13½
CANDLES—			MOLASSES,	62½a	
Tallow,	22 a	25	NAILS,	6 a	7
Adam'tine,	33 a	40	OATS,	40 a	
Sperm,	55 a	60	PEAS—		
CORN,	50 a	60	Yellow,	62 a	75
Meal,	55 a	62	White,	75 a	
CHICKENS,	10 a	12½	PORK,	7 a	
APPLES—			RAGS,	2 a	3
Peeled,	50 a	62	RICE,	8 a	10
PEACHES—			SALT,	2.75 a	3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a	2.25	SUGAR—		
Unpeeled,	a	75	Brown,	12 a	14
EGGS,	a	8	Loaf,	15 a	16
FEATHERS	35 a	40	Crushed,	15 a	16
FLOUR,	5.00 a	5.50	Clarified,	a	14
FLAXSEED,	a	1.00	TALLOW,	12½a	15
WHEAT,	1.00 a		WOOL,	25 a	30

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., JULY 24.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—			FLAXSEED,	1.60 a	1.70
Hams,	13 a	15	FLOUR—		
Hog round,	13 a	14	Fine,	6.00 a	6.50
BEANS—			Superfine,	7 00 a	7 25
White,	1.50 a	1.75	Extra,	8 00 a	8 25
B. E. PEAS,	1.05a	1.10	Family,	8.25 a	8.50
BUCKWHEAT—			HAY—		
Bag,	94 a		Cargo,	75 a	
BUTTER—			OATS,	33 a	35
Goshen	20 a	25	SALT—		
Glade,	23 a	26	Fine ℔ sack,	1.75 a	
LARD—			Ground Alum,	1.25 a	
No. 1 & 2,	14 a	15	SUGAR—		
DRIED APPLES—			Refined,	12 a	13
per bushel, 28 lbs.	75 a		Crushed,	14 a	
Peaches, peeled, ℔ bus 40 lbs,	a2.00		SHINGLES—		
BEESWAX,	a	24	Heart, 12 in bunch,	7.00 a	
COTTON,	10 a	10½	Sap " "	4.00 a	5.00
CORN—			WHISKEY,	20 a	28
White,	a	63½	LIME—		
Mixed,	a	60	Camden,	1.12 a	1.25
Yellow,	a	63			

REMARKS.—Flour is scarce and wanted; new sells at 7.50 superfine, 8.75 extra, and 9.25 family. Flaxseed, new, 1.30 @ 1.40. Provisions are firm at quotations. Naval stores dull. Dried fruits are over for the season, and no sale for them.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, JULY 27.

BACON,	13 a	14	LARD,	13 a	
BEESWAX,	24 a	25	MOLASSES—		
CANDLES—			Hhds	43 a	44
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a		N. Orleans,	a	
Adamantine,	30 a	32	NAILS,	5 a	5
Sperm,	35 a	50	SALT—		
COFFEE—			Liverpool, sack,	1 50 a	
Rio,	13 a	14	Alum, bushel,	75 a	
Laguira,	a	15	FLAXSEED	1 15a	
St. Domingo,			CLOVER SEED, ℔ lb,	12½a	15
COTTON—			BRANDY—		
Strictly prime,	a	10½	Peach,	90 a	1 00
Prime,	9½a	10	Apple,	55 a	60
COTTON YARNS—			N. C. WHISKEY,	50 a	55
No. 5 to 10,	17 a	18	SUGAR—		
FEATHERS,	38 a	40	Loaf,	13 a	14
FLOUR—			Crushed,	13 a	14
Family,	7 30 a	7 40	St. Croix,	12½a	13½
Superfine,	6 80 a	6 90	Porto Rico,	10½a	11½
Fine,	6 30 a	6 40	N. Orleans,	11 a	10½
Scratched	5.80 a	5 90	TALLOW,	10 a	
CORN,	75 a		TOBACCO—		
WHEAT,	1 25 a	1 35	Leaf,	a	
OATS,	40 a		Manufact'd	12½a	40
PEAS,	75 a	80	WOOL,	14 a	15
RYE,	80 a				
HIDES—					
Dry,	10 a	12½			
Green,	4 a	5			

WILMINGTON MARKET, JULY 29.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—			NAILS,	5 a	
N. C., hog round,	15 a	16½	TURPENTINE—		
Western Sides,	13½a	14	Yellow dip	2.40 a	
" Shoulders,	a	12	Virgin,	a	2.75
Hams,	15 a		Hard,	1.40 a	
LARD, N.C.	a	14	TAR,	1.30 a	
BUTTER,	20 a	23	ROSIN—		
BEESWAX,	23 a	25	No. 1,	2.50 a	3.00
CANDLES—			" 2,	1.15 a	1.50
Adam'tine,	30 a	33	Common,	1.15 a	1.17
Sperm,	45 a	50	SPIRITS—		
CORN,	63½a	65	Turp'tine,	35 a	
COFFEE—			POTATOES—		
Rio,	13½a	13	Bbls.,	a	
Lagura,	13½a	14	RICE,	4½a	
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a	8	SALT—		
" YARN,	17 a	17½	Alum,	50 a	
FEATHERS,	40 a	42	Sack,	1.20 a	1.25
FLOUR—			SUGAR—		
Superfine,	7.25 a		Clarified,	11 a	11½
Extra,	7.25 a	7.50	P. R.,	9½a	10
Fine,	6.75 a	0.00	DRIED APPLES—		
Family,	7.75 a	8.50	per bus.	3 a	
Scratched,	5.50 a	6.00	Peeled peaches,	5 a	
HAY—			Unpeeled,	2 a	
N. C.,	90 a	1.00	BRANDY—		
MOLASSES—			Peach,	70 a	75
Cuba,	39 a	41	Apple,	50 a	60
MACKEREL—			PORK,	23 a	24
2 no.	10 a		LIME,	1.25 a	1.35
3 no.	6.50 a		COTTON,	9½a	10½
			OATS,	38 a	
			WHEAT—		
			Red,	1.45 a	

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton is firm, sales of 400 bales. Flour drooping. Ohio $6.40; Wheat and Corn unchanged.

A decision has been made by the Supreme Court of Alabama, by which every railroad, steamboat, or strge is liable to the owner of any slave absenting himself from his owner who may be found traveling with them under any disguise or concealment.

Nomination for Governor of Vermont.—NEW YORK, July 26.—The Democratic Convention of the State of Vermont has nominated Henry Keys for Governor, and endorsed the administration.

DIED,

At Elliott's Mills, Md., on Monday 28th inst. Miss MARY A. ADAMS, daughter of Peter and Sarah Adams, of this place.

Later from Mexico—Conspiracy to Restore Santa Anna. NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The steamer Texas arrived today from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 22d inst.

A conspiracy has been detected at Puebla to restore Santa Anna to the Presidency. Many priests are implicated in the movement.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of Normal College will commence on the 17th September. Persons coming to the College by Rail Road, should take their tickets for Thomasville, as a daily hack runs from that place to the College.

(31::tf) B. CRAVEN, *President.*

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of W. J. B. GILLESPIE, *deceased*, I will, on the 18th day of August next, proceed to sell at the Courthouse door, the following personal property, to wit: One valuable **negro man**, a blacksmith, and his undivided interest in a **negro woman**, some valuable BOOKS, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as further indulgence will not be given; and all persons having claims against the Estate will present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. A. WEATHERLY,

This the 28th day of July, 1856. *Admr.*

At the same time and place, I will sell as Agent of the Heirs at law of said deceased, **Two** valuable tracts of land one situated two miles South-East of Greensboro', of **25** or **40 acres**, and another tract situated one mile from Greensboro', on each side of the public road, containing about **twenty acres.**

(31::td) A. W., *Agent.*

ALABAMA LOTTERY!

[*Authorized by the State of Alabama.*]

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY Lottery!

CLASS F—NEW SERIES,

To be drawn in the City of Montgomery, Alabama, in public, on WEDNESDAY *August 13th, 1856, on the*

Havana Plan!!

SAMUEL SWAN, Manager.

Prizes amounting to

$204,000!!

Will be distributed according to the following

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!!

30,000 NUMBERS—15,185 PRIZES!!

1	Prize of	$40,000 is		$40,000
1	"	15,000 is		15,000
1	"	7,000 is		7,000
1	"	3,000 is		3,000
1	"	2,000 is		2,000
1	"	1,000 is		1,000
1	"	1,000 is		1,000
10	"	200 is		2,000
100	"	100 is		10,000
4	approx. of $200 to	$40,000 are		$800
4	"	100	15,000 "	400
4	"	75	7,000 "	300
4	"	60	3,000 "	240
4	"	50	2,000 "	200
4	"	40	1,000 "	160
4	"	25	1,000 "	100
40	"	20	200 "	800
15,000	"	8 are		120,000

15,185 prizes amounting to **$204,000**

The 15,000 Prizes of $8 are determined by the number which draws the $40,000 Prizes—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the Scheme will be entitled to $8; if an even number, then every even number ticket will be entitled to $8 in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.

Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the same, with chances of obtaining other prizes.

All those tickets ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, are even—all those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, are odd.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Whole Tickets, $10—*Halves*, 5—*Quarters*, 2½. Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed to S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.* or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*

(31::1y)

GEORGIA LOTTERY!

[*Authorized by the State of Georgia.*]

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOETERY!!!

CLASS 18,

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on THURSDAY, *August 28th*, 1856, *on the*

Havana Plan!

SAM'L SWAN & CO., Managers.

Prizes amounting to

$204,000!!

Will be distributed according to the following

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

30,000 NUMBERS—15,185 PRIZES!!

1	Prize of	$40,000 is		$40,000
1	"	10,000 is		10,000
1	"	10,000 is		10,000
1	"	5,000 is		5,000
1	"	2,000 is		2,000
1	"	1,000 is		1,000
1	"	1,000 is		1,000
10	"	200 are		2,000
100	"	100 are		10,000
4	approx. of $200 to	$40,000 are		$800
4	"	100 to	10,000 are	400
4	"	75 to	10,000 are	300
4	"	60 to	5,000 are	240
4	"	50 to	2,000 are	200
4	"	40 to	1,000 are	160
4	"	25 to	1,000 are	100
40	"	20 to	200 are	800
15,000	"	8 are		120,000

15,185 Prizes, amounting to $204,000

The 15,000 Prizes of $8 are determined by the number which draws the $40,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the Scheme will be entitled to $8 in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.

Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the cost of the same, with chances of obtaining other Prizes.

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(31::1y)

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

JULY 29, 1856.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FOR

MAIL TRAIN,

On and after MONDAY *the 4th day of August*, 1856.

Leave G'dsboro' at	2 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 A. M.

Connecting both ways with the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, and with the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,

(31::2t) *Eng'r & Superintendent.*

1 DOZ. WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.

1 " FOOTE'S Sketches of North Carolina.

Just received and for sale by

July, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

SODA WATER

Drawn From Cast Iron

PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAINS freeing them from the liability to taint the Water with any Metallic Poison by

W. C. PORTER.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to

July 11, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.

ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

NOTICE.

I HAVE a valuable negro fellow, who is a No. 1 COOK, 28 years old, likely and sound, that I will sell on favorable terms, if early application is made to

WM. A. DUNN.

July 22, 1856. Greensboro, N. C.

30::tf

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Malenble Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by

RANKIN & McLEAN,

N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL

DOCT. W. C. FREEMAN, having located in Greensboro', may be found at his office in the rear of J. & R. Lindsay's Store or at Hopkins' Hotel.

23::3mo.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

HARVEST.

July, 1856.

Grain and Grass Reapers.

Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.

Heavy and light Horse Powers & Threshers.

Revolving Horse Rakes.

Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.

Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.

Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

Also,

Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.

Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.

Scott's Little Giant, all sizes, Sinclair's Little Champion, & Leavelt's improved Young America. } Corn & Cob Crushers.

McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.

Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.

Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by

E. W. OGBURN.

A. PERRY SPERRY,

(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)

WITH

BELL, BROOKS, LACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

No. 89 *Chambers, and* 71 *Reade Street*, NEW YORK.

1856.] [2-1y

GREENSBORO'

Female College.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS:—Board, (including furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70.00

Incidental Tax.....1.00

Day Scholars for Fuel,.....2.00

EXTRAS:—Music on the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the instrument, $22.50. Drawing, $5.—Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10.—Oil Painting, $20.—Latin, $5.—French, $10.

REGULAR FEES are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session.

LECTURES on the Theory of Music will be delivered, *free of charge*, by the Prof. of that department, to those young ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting Science.

Circulars containing *full information*, will be sent on application to the President.

23::8t T. M. JONES, *Pres.*

N. C. FREEMAN,

WITH

ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS,

No. 153 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

1856. 2-1y

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Shirts! Shirts!!

MRS. ARENA SIKES, having located in Greensboro', would respectfully inform the Gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.

SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything in this line, would do well to give her a call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop.

March 24, 1856 13::tf

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO CORNELIA.

BY WM. RODERICK LAWRENCE.

A gentle spell thy eyes have thrown
Around this tender heart of mine,
A spell to it before unknown,
So sweet, so heavenly, so divine.

A witchery lingers in each glance
Of those soft eyes, so blue and fair,
While playfully the sun's rays dance
Among thy golden hair.

Those rosy lips are eloquent
With sweetest thoughts too long up-pent—
Yes! romping, charming, winsome Nell,
My love for thee, no words can tell.

Oh, Blame me not.

Oh, blame me not, oh, blame me not,
There's anger on thy brow—
If I have erred in loving him
Blame me not for it now—
For earth, with all its lovely things
Is passing swift away—
The winds have chilled the flowers, and I
Soon, soon shall be as they.

'Twere vain to tell, when morning breaks,
How bright, glad thoughts of him
Fill this young heart, and sweetly blend
With visions wild and dim;
How every breeze that fans my cheek,
Or song that greets my ear,
Seems in its minstrelsy to breathe
Of him, to me so dear.

When eve with gentle steps steals forth
And crowns with stars her brow,
What trembling, thrilling sweetness comes
With memory of the vow
He breathed, as clasping close my hand,
In low, sweet, earnest tone,
He called me his own beauteous star,
His dearest one, his own.

Oh! blame me not for loving him,
Though we are severed now,
For I have striven to forget—
And I am striving now;
But sooner far will every chain
That binds to earth be riven,
Than I forget the smile that taught
My heart to know its heaven.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, JULY 26.

Matrimony.

Will our young sparks, who are pleased to think of a wife as an elegant play thing intended only to dress and dance visit and spend money, please to look at the following picture of a good wife, drawn by the pencil of Solomon, (with a touch or two of the American brush,) Prov. xxxi.

Verse 10. Behold a virtuous woman, for her price is above rubies.

12. She riseth with the day and prepareth breakfast for her household; yea before the sun is risen she hath her maidens at work.

13. She seeketh wool and flax and layeth her hand willingly to the spindle, while her right hand merrily turneth the wheel

14. She looketh well to the way of her family and eateth not the bread of idleness.

16. By her much industry her cheeks are made ruddy like the rose of Sharon, yea, her nerves are strengthened so that when she heareth talk of the hystericks she marveleth thereat.

17. Her house is the habitation of neatness, so that the heart of her husband is refreshed when he entered into her chamber.

10. She maketh fine linen and selleth it and delivereth much cloth to the merchants.

19. Her husband is known in the gates by the fineness of his apparel, for she maketh him clothing of silk and purple.

23. Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her.

Now citizen bachelor, will you any longer talk about maintaining such a wife as this? And such a wife every good girl in America will make, if married to the lad of her heart.

How to be Miserable.

Useful hints if they do the good intended by the writer—

Sit at the window and look over the way at your neighbor's excellent mansion which he has recently built and paid for, and sigh out, O, that I were a rich man."

Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not got a friend in the world. Shed a tear or two; take a walk in the burial ground continually saying to yourself. "When shall I be buried here"

Sign a note for your friend and never forget your kindness, and every hour in the day whisper to yourself, 'I wonder if he will pay the note." Think everybody means to Cheat you. Closely doubt every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine, till you have put the owner to a great deal of truble. Believe every dime passed to you is but a sixpence crossed, and express your doubts about getting rid of it if you take it.

Never accommodate if you can possibly help it.

Never visit the sick and afflicted, and never give a farthing to the poor.

Grind the faces and hearts of the poor and unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talent, and believe that at no distant day you will come to want. Let the poor-house ever be in your mind, with all the horrors of poverty and distress.

Then you will be miserable to your heart's content—if we may so speak—sick at heart, and at variance with all the world.

STEWED PEARS.—At a party a lady treated her company with stewed pears. A gentleman at the table put one, as he supposed into his mouth, and attempted to bull out the stem; after plling for some time, he was obliged to give it up, and on putting it on his plate, he found he had been lugging away at a mouse, which had probably fallen into the lady's preserve jar. With the utmost coolness, he inquired of the lady if she had a cat in the house.

"Yes, sir. Why?"

"Well, I would like to have her take this mouse away—that's all."

An Iowa paper says that the people there have added another measure to their arithmetics. It is called, 'The Drunkard's Weight or Measure." It is as follows:

2 glasses make	1 dram
3 drams make	1 drunkard,
3 drunkards make	1 grocery,
4 groceries make	1 jail,
5 jails make	1 penitentiary,
5 penitentiaries make	1 hell.

Richter says, "No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife." Another says to this, "O, yes! suffering and severe trials purify and chasten the heart."

The Farmer.

Horticulture and Agriculture.

BY L. DURAND.

Betwixt the terms Horticulture and Agriculture there is generally supposed to be a wide division of interest and meaning, and are invariably treated as separate sciences. This, in my opinion, is an egregious error. The two terms are so intimately connected together that it is difficult to tell where one begins and the other leaves off.—Many farmers seem to have an idea that Agriculture and Horticulture have no particular or special connection together. This idea is a great mistake on their part, for the two have a very special and close interest with each other. Agriculture proper means the improvement and cultivation of the soil, on the farm at large, in the various kinds of crops grown, worthy of cultivation. Horticulture may be called farming more refined; that is, garden culture, or the cultivation of all classes of vegetables, fruits, flowers, fruit trees, &c. So that the farmer should not only learn to be a good farmer or agriculturist, but he should also aspire to be a good horticulturist by practice. When the two are combined together with skill and practice, science, &c., the farmer then may stand at the head of his profession.

Few of us can or do have a just appreciation of what an improved agriculture and horticulture will have on the community at large in refinements and civilization. In fact, it is one of the motive powers of progress towards refining and civilizing man, in which all may partake and be benefitted. The improvement of the soil has a peculiar effect, or will have, on all who will engage in its cultivation in the right spirit, to soften down the rough nature of man, and make him a creature of patience, hope, and good works. True, this may not be the case when the business is simply followed as a means to get a living and make money. But when the mind and heart is engaged with the hand labor to carry forward this business, then it is that the cultivator becomes a real improver of himself and his race. For instance, whoever saw or heard of an improved agriculture or horticulture growing up and flourishing in a land of "Heathenism and Idolatry?" No one. What does this fact prove then? It says, in plain words, that where the cultivation of the soil is neglected, from generation to generation, that misrule, barbarism and heathenism will take the place of civilization and the arts. This fact can be abundantly proved by past ages, and, of course, the same rule and practice would again bring about the same results in time.

Again the improvement of the soil brings with it all the various kinds of rural embellishments of the day, which go to make up the happiness of civilized society. In fact, it would be difficult to name any special improvements of the age which does not have its foundation from this source as a starting point. If these points are true, then should not all feel an interest in promoting these objects, which all are so intimately connected with? Then, as we have shown that not only farmers and gardeners are interested in this development of the resources of the soil, but the whole community at large are brought in debt to this source, of course we expect that those directly interested in soil cultivation as a means of obtaining a living, will feel more interest in this subject, than those not directly in connection with it. But still there is a principle beyond the mere "dollar" idea and view of the subject which is worthy of attention and consideration. In this grasping age we know the first question is, how much "money" can we bring out of it as a business? Our question now is, what is this business worth to us as an improver of morals, health, happiness, long life, &c.? Let every individual answer this question for himself at leisure.—*N. Y. Horticultural Review.*

Salting Hay.

MR EDITOR:—In hurrying seasons, when there is much bad weather, it is sometimes necessary to get hay in when imperfectly cured, or not sufficiently made to prevent its becoming musty when mowed. When this is the case, the use of salt is highly beneficial; it prevents must, and gives a fine flavor to hay that would otherwise be almost worthless for ordinary purposes. From one peck to one peck and a half to a ton, will be found enough to prevent mould, unless the hay is very damp when the application of half a bushel or even a larger quantity, will be allowable. Meadow hay may be preserved by the use of salt, and its value greatly increased thereby for feeding purposes, especially when given to sheep.

And here permit me to remark that the very best article of winter food that can be provided for sheep, if cut before it becomes over ripe, and properly made, is the coarse grass abounding in our natural meadows. I have generally cut from five to eight tons of this grass, and although of the coarsest quality of meadow hay, I have wintered my sheep on it without the assistance of any other hay, and carried them through more successfully, and with less loss than I am confident could have been done by providing them with any other keeping. There is something peculair about this hay that renders it extremely palatable to the sheep, and which prevents their soon becoming clogged; their appetite for it continuing unimpaired through the season, unless vitiated by the occasional use of other and more luxurious food Since the introduction of chaffing machines, I have used but little long feed, preferring to cut all articles used for fodder, be its character or quality what it may. I am assured that a very great saving is effected in this way. One thing, however, should be borne in mind, and that is, that the actual value of all fresh grass is greatly increased by *early cutting*. To let it stand until the fibre has become hard and wiry and the seed mature, is always an injury to the grass. Probably the same rules for cutting and curing meadow hay should be adopted in curing English hay. The seed constitutes a valuable portion of all hay, and when the cutting take place about the period of inflorescence, the hay, although it requires somewhat more time and labor to make it, is of greater value than when it is cut at a later period.

The poorest grasses produced in our bogs and swamps, if cut before they become dead ripe, and cured with salt, will be eagerly eaten by most animals, and may be made greatly to assist in carrying through a stock of cattle when there is a scarcity of other feed. Hundreds of tons of meadow hay, generally of the coarsest kind are cut in some sections, and thousands may be cut, annually, in the same townships, without exhausting the natural supply. When its value for feeding purposes is duly appreciated, a more strict economy of so valuable an article will be observed, and no inconsiderable saving effected by those who can procure it, and who know to what important uses it is capable of being applied.

A. SUSSEX FARMER.

Germanton Telegraph.

Cure for Staggers in Horses.

Editors Southern Cultivator:—I noticed in the Cultivator an article on Staggers in Horses, and, always feeling in interest in that noble animal, I will give you a remedy that has never failed in Mississippi, when applied in time, which is as follows:—On the first symptoms of the Staggers, take two ounces of good English calomel and make three doses of it and mix with molasses; pull out his tongue, and, with a spoon, put it as far down as possible; in one hour, the same, and one hour more, the same; and in one hour after the calomel, give him one pint of castor oil and one pint of whisky mixed and bleed freely at the nostrils from the start, and if anything will cure, this will. I never saw it fail.

I remain yours respectfully,

LEWIS Y. FOLSOM.

Gainesville, Hancock co., Miss, 1856.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—WONDERFUL DISCOVERY— The Louisville Journal says that Robt Bishop, the guide and three visiters whilst rambling in the Mammoth Cave discovered an entirely unkown passage of some two miles in length. By this important discovery, the cave, already the largest in the world, is found to extend eleven miles instead of nine miles as has hitherto been supposed. This passage was found by the party to lead to chambers far surpassing all those formerly known, both in extent and magnificence. It is supposed that this discovery will lead to others of still greater importance.

David Zueffly's wife, of Louisville, has just given birth to two boys and two girls, all at once.

HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY!

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!

7767 PRIZES! 102,000 DOLLARS!

Only 15,000 Nos.

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

CLASS P,

TO be drawn Aug. 15th, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

CAPITAL $15,000!

1 Prize	15,000 is		$15,000
1 "	3,000 is		3,000
1 "	2,000 is		2,000
4 "	1,000 are		4,000
10 "	500 are		5,000
50 "	100 are		5,000
20 Approx. of	$50 to $15,000 are		1,000
50 "	25 to 3,000 are		1,250
50 "	20 to 2,000 are		1,000
80 "	12½ to each 1,000 are		1,000
7,500 Prizes of	$8½ are		63,750
7,767 Prizes amounting to			$102,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

PRIZES PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

The 7,500 Prizes of $8½ are determined by the number which draws the $15,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the scheme will be entitled to $8.50; if an even number, then every even ticket will be entitled to $8 50, in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn

☞ Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential.—Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Drawings sent to all ordering Tickets.

☞ Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.

Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the cost of the same with chances of obtaining other Prizes.

Address, JAMES F. WINTER,
(27:1y) *Manager*, Macon, Ga.

Give us a Call!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a BOOT AND SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short notice. JAMES R. SIKES.

March 24, 1856 13:tf

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Corsuage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

April, 1856.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

3 DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.
Just received and for sale by
June, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

JAMES M. HUGHES,

Fashionable Tailor,

(*In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,*) *West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,*

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.

Jan., 1856. 4:1y

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.

WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,

Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime, etc. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the interference of the Papacy in the political interests and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R. Whitney.

Just received, and for sale, by
June, E. W. OGBURN

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

Passengers to

NORMAL COLLEGE.

A TWO-HORSE HACK will be at Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to carry the *MAIL* and *PASSENGERS* to the College.

The distance is **six miles;** first-rate road; fair, **twenty-five cents.**

All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed to my care at Thomasville.

June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.
(26:tf)

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. Thos. Ruffin,	Alamance,
John Newlin,	do
P. A. Holt,	do
W. R. Albright,	do
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham,
A. H. Lindley,	do
P. C. Cameron,	Orange,
John F. Lyon,	do
W. J. Bingham,	do
John Long,	Randolph,
E. G. Reade,	Person,
G. & H. Williams,	do

Feb. 6. 6:1yr.

New and Cheap

GOODS,

Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.

Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.

April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr J. W. Albrigh of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.

HARRELL & MORING

February, 1856. 6:1y.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor and Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,

April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

AMERICANS

Shall Rule America!

660 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on Friday the 15th August next all his valuable LANDS.

The home tract long known as the Mebane old place, 12 miles South-East of Greensboro', 7 miles from McLeansville on the Rail Road, on the great Road from Greensboro' to Fayetteville and Pitts-boro', well situated for public business, the Dwelling House is large and convenient, good kitchen, smoke house, barn, Store House, and all convenient out houses. Said tract contains near **300 acres,** a large quantity being timbered and of good quality, and can be divided into two farms, there being two improvements on it.

The Albright tract joins the above, and contains about **120 acres,** a great part of this is timbered land of first rate quality, good meadow land on it, and it is well watered; there are some improvements on this tract and the land in cultivation produces well.

The Shaw tract 1 mile distant immediately on the great Road, on the Alamance, contains about **130 acres,** of as good land as is in this part of the county, having a large and first-rate meadow, good orchard, the very best Springs in the country, good dwelling house, a large portion of this tract is timbered, and lying on both sides of the little Alamance, it is of very superior quality.

Persons wishing to purchase land would do well to examine these lands as it is seldom offered for sale. I will give possession the first of October. Terms will be accommodating.

If I sell my lands, I will also offer for sale on the same, all my other property, viz: Corn, Wheat, Hay, Straw, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Waggon, one two horse-carriage and harness, farming tools, household and kitchen, furniture and various articles too numerous to mention.

WILLIAM M. MEBANE.

July 21, 1856. 30:tf

*** Patriot copy till sale.

Direct Line to

RICHMOND, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va., only $7, *being four dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro'* NORTH.

The Proprietors of the stage line from Greensboro', N. C., to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of* **4 Horse Coaches,** (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.

Leaves Greensboro' daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Richmond next day in time to take the evening train going *NORTH.*

Persons wishing to visit Wentworth or Madison, by taking the Danville stage at Greensboro' on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, will reach either of these places the same evening.

May 20, 1856. J. HOLDERBY,
(21:1y e-o-w) G. V. NOLLEY.

J. N. WOOD,

AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

HELP

Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish,* will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7:1y.

LAMPS.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

Ice-Cream Saloon!

MRS. BENCINI takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensboro', that she has fitted up a room in the rear of her Confectionary, where those wishing **Ice-Cream** can be accommodated in a more private manner than heretofore.

July 3, 1856.

D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON

CUMMING & STYRON,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August. 1:8ms.

J. L. HENDRIX,

(FORMERLY OF GREENSBORO, N. C.,)

WITH

J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR,

Calder House,

(9:tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature: Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

THE REVISED CODE.

50 COPIES received and for sale.
May, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

2 Tierce Rice,

3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGUNA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS

Just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN

Methodism by Dr. Deems.

2 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
May 12, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.
May 1856.

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.
March 26, 1856.

New Books.

Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's works, Nick Becker, Earnest Linglwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON,

DENTISTS,

RESPECTFULLY offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856 1-1y.

Edgeworth

Female Seminary,

Greensboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to a substantial and ornamental EDUCATION. Great prominence is given to the solid branches.

Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country in everything necessary to a complete education.

For CIRCULARS containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING,
(26:::2m.) *Principal.*

Danville Register copy 2m.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8:1y.

New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,

North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,

HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,

Printed and Robe Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Figured and Plain, Berges, Tissues and Grenadines, Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpaccas and Mohair. Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk und Marseiles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheeting, Towelling, Domities, Swiss MUSLIN,

Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on

April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 444 and 446 Canal-St. (near Chatham)

NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths,* &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.

Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.

Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Great reduction in the price of

Ready Made Clothing.

INTENDING to sell out my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Shirts and every thing else kept in my Store, I call the attention of all in want of such goods to come and see me before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell them the above mentioned articles cheaper than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.

May 26th '56. S. ARCHER,
East Market Street.

KEITH & FLANNER,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25:tf)

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

Ambrotypes.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.

12:1y A. STARRETT.

New Books.

Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS.

Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,

SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Prescription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,

MANUFACTURED BY

Joseph Sears.

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.

Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of
Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by
RANKIN & McLEAN, *Agents.*
Bellevue White Lead Company, N. Y.
June 18, 1856.